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1. Concerning the method of selection of students at Metallurgical Technikum in Mariapol, any student who had completed the ten-year high school or the four-year technical school and who had passed an entrance examination was eligible to study at the school. The selection standard was practically the same for all institutions with the exception of a non-technical school, such as schools for bookkeeping, economics, administration, etc. Selection of students in these institutions was less standardized.

2. Political affiliations and economic position had little to do with selection of students in Metallurgical Technikum. Practically all youths were members of the Komsomol or the Communist party. Nearly all students received some sort of stipend. Scholastic standing influenced selection of students only in that those with higher standings received larger stipends. Also those students who were exceptionally good on their entrance examinations received larger stipends. Up to 1940, there were some students who had to pay in part for their tuition.

3. In only very rare instances did a student have a choice of an institution. For the most part, students were assigned to institutions which were a part of the Ministry of Heavy Industry or part of the Ministry of Light Industry, wherever the need was greatest. Constant propaganda by the Communist Party decreed what institution a student must attend [sic]. The Ministry of Heavy Industry had metallurgical institutes located in Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, Mariapol, and Stalingrad. In 1936, three thousand students were in the four institutes.

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4. There was never a shortage of textbooks and students had available as many as were needed. The books, having current publication dates in most cases, contained good illustrations and a good quantity of various problems. Up to 1940 about 20 per cent of the books were translations of foreign books ; the remainder were Soviet publications.

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